GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Draft Regulations, which are under the consideration of the Government of Mysore, are re-published for general information with a Memorandum of Objects and Reasons.

By order,
V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR, *General Secretary.*

Memorandum of Objects and Reasons.

In Mysore the Legislative and Executive functions are vested in the same authority, *namely*, the Maharaja. No suits in the Civil Courts of the State lie in respect of any acts done by the Maharaja or by those deriving their authority from Him to administer the Executive Government of the State. Such suits did not lie against the British Government or the Chief Commissioner who administered the State in the name of the Maharaja (see Srinivasaiengar *vs.* Chief Commissioner), nor can such suits now lie against His Highness' Government. The remedy in all such cases is by petition to the Sovereign himself.

Under such circumstances the Civil Procedure Code of Mysore always omitted provision for suits against the Government. The omission existed both in the Code of 1877 introduced by Government of India Notification, dated 27th May 1877, and it now exists under the Code of 1882 introduced by Regulation II of 1884. Sections 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of this Regulation, provide for the alteration of Sections 416, 418, 424 and 429, and the omission of Sections 419, 420 and 421, of the British Civil Procedure Code of 1882, the object of such alterations and omissions being to exclude suits from the Civil Courts of the State against the Government of Mysore.

The remaining provisions of Chapter XXVII of the British Civil Procedure Code of 1882 are in force in Mysore. These relate to suits by Government (Sections 416, 417 and 418) and to suits against Public Officers as defined in Section 2 thereof. Of suits of the latter kind, a distinction is made between—

(*a*) suits against Public Officers which may proceed as between private parties, except as regards service of summons (Section 422), adjournment (Section 423) and arrest and attachment otherwise than in execution (Sections 425 and 427),

(*b*) suits against Public Officers of which the defence is undertaken by the Government and which may be defended by the Government Pleader (Section 426),

(*c*) suits against a Public Officer "in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity" Section 424. In such suits the Public Officer may be exempted from personal appearance Section 428, and any decree passed *against* the Public Officer shall not be executed within three months from the date of a report by the Court to the Government, Section 429.

The facts stated in the foregoing paras were not kept in view when enacting Chapter XIV of the Mysore Land Revenue Code of 1888, and consequently in some of its Sections there is mention of "Suits against the Government" which as a matter of fact do not lie. It is desirable to correct this defect.

Again the Chief Court are reported to have held (Mysore Law Reports XV, page 243) that Section 229 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code applies only to Revenue Officers, whereas the intention was that it should apply to "any officer of Government in his official capacity." Chapter XIV of the Mysore Land Revenue Code is an adaptation of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876, which by its 15th Section, amended Section 32 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869, almost in the terms of the Mysore Section 229.

Lastly it is found that protection, similar to what is afforded to Revenue Officers by Section 223, para 1 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, is required also in the case of other Public Officers including Judges, Magistrates and Police Officers. Under such circumstances it will be most convenient to re-enact Chapter XIV of the Mysore Land Revenue Code with the necessary amendments, excluding therefrom all provisions applicable to official acts of Public Officers, and to enact a separate law for the protection of Judicial, Police, Revenue and other Public Officers.

Hence the accompanying two Draft Regulations, the objects and reasons of which may be briefly explained as follows :—

MYSORE LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT REGULATION.

(1) Sections I and III merely verbal.

(2) Section II is necessary as there is no more important work connected with Land Revenue than the control and regulation of irrigation supply and the use of Government water generally.

(3) Section III re-enacts Chapter XIV by the same number of Sections as it now contains. The amendments are as explained below.

(*a*) Section 219 (old Section 219). The definition of "Hereditary officer and servant" is intended to keep out of Civil Courts suits regarding hereditary muzrai and other similar officers, in accordance with the rule laid by Sir Mark Cubbon, in Circular No. 30, dated 26th October 1854, which is still in full force and effect.

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(*b*) Section 221 (old Section 221). Suits against the Government are omitted. Clauses (*h*) and (*i*) of the Section as it now stands are also omitted, because the enactments contemplated in these clauses do not exist in Mysore and cases of express grants by Government are provided by the Land Inam Rules of 14th December 1867* which still have the force of law. The clauses in question are intended to modify the preceding clause (*f*) but they have no application to Mysore and their retention can only tend to mislead.

(*c*) Clause (*h*) of the Draft section is new and provides for the very important matter of non-interference by Courts of Law with matters of irrigation regarding which the Government is everywhere necessarily the absolute final authority.

(*d*) Section 222 of the Draft is new and expressly reserves to the Government the final decision of matters which the preceding section excludes from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts.

(*e*) Section 223 of the Draft re-enacts in a more convenient form clauses (*b*) and (*c*) and last para of the present Section 222.

(*f*) Section 224 of the Draft is a mere amplification of the subject of clause (*a*) of present Section 222.

(*g*) Section 225 of the Draft is new, and provides that suits under the preceding section should be brought against the Deputy Commissioner, who for such purposes will represent the Government.

and (*h*) The remainder of the Draft Chapter calls for no remarks.

REGULATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF JUDICIAL, POLICE, REVENUE AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The marginal references in the Draft, explain the sources from which the various provisions have been taken.

Section 4 as regards the defence of good faith, lays down as express law what exists elsewhere as unwritten law as regards *all* Public Officers and as written law in Act XVIII of 1850 as regards Judicial Officers.

(DRAFT REGULATION).

REGULATION No. OF 189

A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1888 (*the Mysore Land Revenue Code.*)

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation IV of 1888 (the Mysore Land Revenue Code), His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

I. In Section 1 for the words "The Mysore Land Revenue Code 1888" substitute "The Mysore Land Revenue Code."

II. In Section 3 clause (1) for the words "records connected therewith" substitute the following, "records connected therewith, and includes officers in whom are vested the duties of controlling, distributing or regulating the supply and use, for irrigation or other purposes, of water available at or from any Government work or other source the right to which vests in Government."

III. In Section 27 for the words "or surety if in custody" substitute "or other person as aforesaid or surety or sureties if in custody."

Substitution for Chapter XIV of the Land Revenue Code. IV. For Chapter XIV substitute the following, namely :—

"CHAPTER XIV.

"REVENUE JURISDICTION.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 219.

Interpretation clause. "219. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Land." "Land" includes the sites of villages, towns and cities; it also includes trees, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, rights of way, ferries and fisheries.

"Land Revenue." "Land Revenue" means all sums and payments in money or in kind received or claimable by, or on behalf of, Government, from any person on account of land held by, or vested in, him, and any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

*Introduced by Government of India (Foreign Department) letter No. 122, dated 21st April 1868.

New.
Sir Mark Cubbon's Circular Order No. 30, dated 26th October 1854.

"Hereditary officer or servant" includes any person holding an office which is remunerated by assignment of Government land, payments from the Public Treasury or payments in money or kind, enforcible by Government, from private individuals, and the succession to which is recognized by the Government to be hereditary, and includes also hereditary officers and servants in Government Muzrai institutions.

"Hereditary Officer."

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 220.

"220. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any of the provisions of Act XXIII of 1871 (The Pensions Act).

Saving of provisions of Pensions Act.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 221, except clauses (*h*) and (*i*).

"221. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters :—

Bar of certain Suits.

(*a*) Claims in respect of any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer or servant appointed or recognized as such by Government ;

Hereditary Offices.

claims to perform the duties of any such officer or servant, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office or service ; or

claims to set aside or avoid any order relating to such office or service or such officer or servant, which may be passed by any officer duly authorized in that behalf ; or

claims in respect of lands declared by Government, or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, to be held for any service whatsoever ;

(*b*) Objections—

to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land revenue authorized by Government, or to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed ; or

Assessment and Settlement.

to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement ;

(*c*) Claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realization of land revenue, or the rendering of assistance by Government, or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, to superior holders for the recovery of their dues from inferior holders ; or claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land revenue ;

Realization of Land Revenue.

(*d*) Claims—

(1) to be entered in the Revenue survey or settlement records or village papers as liable for the land revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant ; or

Entries in Survey records, &c.

(2) to have any entry made in any record of a Revenue survey or settlement ; or

(3) to have any such entry either omitted or amended ;

(*e*) Claims relating to the distribution of land or allotment of land revenue on partition of any estate under this Regulation, or under any other law for the time being in force ;

Partition of Estates.

(*f*) Claims to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land revenue ; or

Revenue free (Inam) lands, payments from Revenues, cesses and rates and occupation of Government land.

to receive payments charged on or payable out of land or other revenues ; or

to set aside any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force ; or

respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to Government ;

(*g*) Claims regarding boundaries fixed under Bombay Act I of 1865 or under this Regulation, or under any other law for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary marks ; and

Boundaries.

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New.

(*h*) Claims relating to the supply and use of water, for irrigation or other purposes, available at or from any Government work or other source, the right to which vests in the Government, or to the quantity, the mode of distribution, or the regulation, of such supply or use.

Government water.

222. In all matters specified in the last preceding section, the decision of the Government shall be final.

Finality to Government decisions.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 222, clauses (*b*) & (*c*) and last para.

"223. Nothing in Section 221 shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining the following suits :—

Saving of certain suits.

(*a*) Suits between private parties for the purpose of establishing any private right although it may be effected by any entry in any record of a Revenue survey or settlement, or in any village papers, or by any settlement of boundaries, made under Bombay Act I of 1865, this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force ; and

(*b*) Suits between superior holders and inferior holders, not otherwise expressly provided for by this Regulation.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 222, clause (*a*).

"224. Nothing in Section 221 shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining suits brought to contest a demand for public money or papers, or other Government property, or for land Revenue or rent due to the holder of a commission, or for land Revenue due to the Government, preferred in accordance with security bonds executed under Sections 27, 102 or 170 ; or to recover any amount, paid under protest under Sections 102 and 170 or realized by any process under chapter XI ;

Saving of certain other suits.

when such suits are on the ground—

(1) that the claim in respect of which the demand, payment under protest, or realization, had been made was in excess of what was authorized by Government in that behalf, or

(2) that such claim had been duly satisfied previous to such demand, payment under protest, or realization, or

(3) that the plaintiff or the person he represents was not liable to be proceeded against in respect of such claim.

New.

225. In every suit brought under the last preceding section, the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the cause of action arose shall be made party in his official capacity.

Suits against Deputy Commissioners.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 223 para 2.

"226. If any Revenue officer absconds or does not attend when called on by his official superior, and if the Deputy Commissioner of the District proceeds against him or his sureties for public money, papers or property, according to the provisions of this Regulation, or of any law for the time being in force, such Deputy Commissioner shall not be liable to pay damages or costs in any suit brought against him by such officer or sureties, although it appears that a part only, or no part whatever, of the sum demanded was due from the officer so absconding or failing to attend, or that he was not in possession of the papers or property demanded of him.

Bar of certain suits against Deputy Commissioners.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 224.

"227. Nothing in any law for the time being in force which authorizes the punishment departmentally of any Revenue officer for any offence or breach of duty or which sanctions his prosecution criminally for such offence or breach, shall be held to bar any remedy which may be had in the Civil Court against such Officer.

Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers no bar to Civil remedies.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 226.

"228. If, in the trial or investigation of any suit, claim or objection which, but for the provisions of this chapter, might have been tried or investigated by a Civil Court or in any appeal against orders passed in such trial or investigation, there arises any question on which the Government, whether upon its own motion or upon the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, or upon the application of the party interested, desires to have the decision of the Chief Court, the Government may cause a statement of the question to be prepared and may refer such question for the decision of the Chief Court.

Power of Government to refer questions for decision of Chief Court.

The Chief Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question

The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Chief Court in person, or by their Advocates or Pleaders.

The Chief Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its decision, with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the Government by which the reference was made, and the case shall be disposed of conformably to such decision.

If the Chief Court considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, the Chief Court may return it for amendment.

The costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the Chief Court in each case directs.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 227.

Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of jurisdiction to Chief Court.

"229. If, in any suit instituted, or in any appeal presented, in a Civil Court, the Judge doubts whether he is precluded by this Chapter from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the Chief Court.

The Chief Court may order the Judge making the reference either to proceed with the case or to return the plaint.

The order of the Chief Court on any such reference shall be final.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, Section 228.

Composition of Bench.

"230. If the Chief Court consists of three or more Judges, every reference under Section 228 or Section 229 shall be heard by a Bench consisting of such number of Judges not less than three as the Chief Judge from time to time directs."

V. This Regulation shall come into force on the passing thereof.

(DRAFT REGULATION.)

REGULATION No. OF 189

A Regulation for the Protection of Judicial, Police, Revenue and other Public Officers.

Preamble.

For the greater protection of Judicial, Police, Revenue and other Public Officers, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to enact as follows :—

Definition.

1. In this Regulation, "Public Officer" means a "Public Officer" as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure and includes a "Revenue Officer" as defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

Judicial Officers Protection Act XVIII of 1850, Section I.

Non-liability to suit of Officers acting judicially, for official acts done in good faith, and of Officers executing warrants and orders.

2. No Judge, Magistrate, Revenue Officer, or other person acting judicially, shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court, for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction : provided that he at the time, in good faith, believed himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the act complained of : and no Officer of any Court or other person, bound to execute lawful warrants or orders of any such Judge, Magistrate, Revenue Officer, or other person acting judicially, shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court, for the execution of any warrant or order, which he would be bound to execute, if within the jurisdiction of the person issuing the same.

Section 43 of Act V of 1861.

Protection of Police Officers.

3. When any action or prosecution shall be brought or any proceedings held against any police officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate.

Such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act, and purporting to be signed by such Magistrate, and the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decision in his favor, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate. No proof of the signature of such Magistrate shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine.

Proviso.

Provided always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall not be affected by anything contained in this section.

Section 223, para 1. Mysore Land Revenue Code and Spooner *v.* Juddow, 4 Moore page 353.

4. A Public Officer shall not be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for any act done or ordered to be done by him, in the exercise of his official duty as such Public Officer under the provisions of any law for the time being in force or under any general or special order of the Government, whether or not such act was in accordance with such law or order of Government as aforesaid, provided that, when such act was not in accordance with such law or order of Government as aforesaid, he, at the time, in good faith believed that he was acting in accordance with such law or order of Government as aforesaid.

Bar of suits against Public Officers.

Section 225, Land Revenue Code.

5. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit against any Public Officer on account of any official act or omission, unless the plaintiff first proves that previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals to the authorities superior to such Officer, as, within the limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present.

Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.

Section 229 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code and Bombay Moffusil Courts Act XIV of 1869, Section 32.

6. No Munsiff, Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit against a Public Officer in respect of an act purporting to have been done by him in his official capacity; but in every such case, such Munsiff, Judge or Court shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge in whose Court alone such suit shall be instituted.

Reference of Government Suits to District Judge.

Section 230 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

7. In any suit which may be brought against any Public Officer in respect of an official act, and of which the defence may be undertaken by the Government, it shall be lawful for the Government to require that the trial of any such suit shall have precedence over the trial of any other suit or other civil proceeding then pending in such Court, and the Court shall give effect to every such requirement.

Privileges of Government in Suits defended by it.

The privilege conferred on the Government by this section shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any appeal or second appeal against any decree in any such suit as is described in this section.

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AT THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW TO BE HELD AT THE LAL-BAGH ON THE 1ST AUGUST 1895.

No.	CLASS I.—PERENNIAL FLOWERS IN POTS.	Rs.
1	Best Standard Roses, in six varieties and not less than six pots.	8
2	Best Second ditto ditto	5
3	Best Dwarf Roses, ditto ditto	6
4	Best Second ditto ditto	4
5	Best General Collection of Roses not including the above, not less than twelve pots and not exceeding twenty	15
6	Best Second ditto ditto ditto	10
7	Best Third ditto ditto ditto	5
8	Best New Roses, exhibited for the first time	8
9	Best Second ditto ditto	5
* 10	Best General Collection of Foliage Plants	20
* 11	Best Second ditto	12
* 12	Best General Collection of Ferns	20
* 13	Best Second ditto	12
14	Best Caladiums, including only one plant of each variety	7
15	Best Second ditto	5
16	Best Collection of Gladioli, not less than six varieties	6
17	Best Second ditto	4
18	Best Collection of Anthuriums	8
19	Best Collection of Dracænas	8
20	Best New Geraniums, exhibited for the first time, inclusive of ivy-leaved varieties	7
21	Best Double Geraniums, in six or more varieties, exclusive of ivy-leaved varieties	6
22	Best Second ditto	4
23	Best Single Geraniums, in eight or more varieties, exclusive of ivy-leaved varieties	6
24	Best Second ditto	4
25	Best Ivy-leaved Geraniums, double or single	5
26	Best Dahlias	7
27	Best Second ditto	5
28	Best Achimenes, not less than twelve varieties	6
29	Best Second ditto	3
30	Best tuberous rooted Begonias, not less than eight varieties	8
31	Best Second ditto	5
32	Best Perennial Phlox, in three or more varieties	5
33	Best Second ditto	3
34	Best Pansies, in eight or more varieties	6
35	Best Second ditto	3
36	Best Carnations, in four or more varieties	5
37	Best Second ditto	3
38	Best Cyclamen	5
39	Best Gloxinias	6
40	Best Fuschsias	5
41	Best Double Petunias, in four or more varieties	6
42	Best Second ditto	4
43	Best Verbenas, in six or more varieties	5
44	Best Second ditto	3
45	Best Chrysanthemum, in ten or more varieties	7
46	Best Second ditto	5
	Total ...	305

	CLASS II.—ANNUAL FLOWERS IN POTS.	
* 1	Best General Collection of Annuals in Flower	8
* 2	Best Second ditto	5
3	Best Double Sunflower	3
4	Best Asters, in six or more varieties	6
5	Best Second ditto	4
6	Best Nasturtiums, in six or more varieties	4
7	Best Second ditto	2
* 8	Best Balsams, in six or more varieties	4
9	Best Second ditto	2
10	Best Phlox Drummondi, in six or more varieties	6
11	Best Second ditto	4
12	Best Single Petunias, in six or more varieties	5
13	Best Second ditto	3
14	Best Lobelia	3
15	Best Mimulus	4
16	Best Second ditto	2
17	Best Pinks, in six or more varieties	4
18	Best Second ditto ditto	2
	Total ...	71

CLASS III.—FLOWERS IN POTS.

This competition is only open to Amateurs, who *do not* employ a gardener, and the exhibits must be *bonâ fide* the property of the exhibitor, and in his possession for three months prior to the date of exhibition.

No.		Rs.
1	Best Dwarf Rose in blossom	5
2	Best Standard Rose in blossom	5
3	Best Single Fern	5
4	Best Fine Foliage Plant	5
5	Best Flowering Plant of any kind	5
	Total ...	25

CLASS IV.—CUT FLOWERS.

1	Best Arrangement of Flowers, &c., in a vase	8
2	Best Second ditto ditto	6
3	Best Third ditto ditto	3
* 4	Best Hand Bouquet	6
* 5	Best Second ditto	4
6	Best Collection of Cultivated Flowers, not less than twelve species or varieties...	6
7	Best Second ditto	3
8	Best Collection and Arrangement of Wild Flowers and Grasses	5
9	Best Arrangement for the Dinner table	6
10	Best Cut Roses, not less than twelve varieties, to be exhibited singly on exhibition desks	6
11	Best Second ditto	4
12	Best Dahlias ditto	3
13	Best Second ditto	2
14	Best Chrysanthemums ditto	3
15	Best Second ditto	2
	Total ...	67

CLASS V.—FRUITS.

* 1	Best Collection of Fruits of all kinds arranged in a basket	10
* 2	Best Second ditto	7
3	Best Third ditto	4
4	Best Apples, in six or more varieties	10
5	Best Second ditto	7
6	Best Peaches, in two or more varieties	7
7	Best Second ditto	4
8	Best Figs	4
9	Best Second ditto	2
* 10	Best Bananas (only of the finest varieties)	5
11	Best Second ditto	3
* 12	Best New Mangoes	6
13	Best Raspberries	3
* 14	Best Grapes, in three or more varieties	6
15	Best Second ditto	4
16	Best Guavas	4
17	Best Hill Gooseberry	2
18	Best Pumeloes	3
	Total ...	91

CLASS VI.—VEGETABLES.

* 1	Best Potatoes, six varieties, half a maund of each	10
* 2	Best Second ditto ditto	6
* 3	Best Third ditto ditto	4
4	Best Cabbage, not less than three, and excluding drumhead	5
5	Best Second ditto ditto	3
6	Best Brussels Sprouts	4
7	Best English Carrots	5
8	Best Second ditto ditto	3
9	Best Blanched Celery	5
10	Best Second ditto	3
11	Best Cabbage Lettuce	3
12	Best Cos Lettuce	3
13	Best Endive	2
14	Best Parsnips	4
15	Best Beetroot	4
16	Best Green Peas	5
17	Best Second ditto	3
18	Best Onions	4

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No.		Rs.
19	Best Asparagus	5
* 20	Best Custard Marrow	4
21	Best Turnips	4
22	Best Cauliflower, not less than three	5
23	Best Second ditto	3
24	Best Knol Khol	3
25	Best Cho-cho	2
26	Best Tomato, not less than three varieties	3
* 27	Best Basket of English Vegetables	10
* 28	Best Second ditto	6
* 29	Best Third ditto	3
* 30	Best Basket of Country Vegetables	7
* 31	Best Second ditto	5
* 32	Best Collection of Sweet Herbs	5
	Total ...	141
	Grand Total ...	700

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

*1. For these prizes competition is open to the whole Province as well as to the Presidency of Madras.

2. In view to arrangements being made for staging plants, it is requested that exhibitors will notify to the undersigned, four days prior to the Show, what number of pots they intended to enter, and for what prize they intend to compete. Plants intended for competition should be delivered at the tents before 4 P. M. on the day previous to the Show.

3. Cut Flowers may be delivered up till 2 P.M. on the day of the Show, but not later if intended for competition.

4. No prize shall be awarded unless there are at least two competitors for it, except in cases of rare excellence, when the Judges will use their own discretion.

5. It shall be competent for the Judges to reduce the amount of prize if, in their opinion, the articles exhibited do not merit the full sums.

6. If funds are available, the Judges may award special extra prizes in cases of exceptional merit.

7. All exhibits sent for competition must be *bonâ fide* the produce of, or have been raised by the exhibitors, and unless otherwise specified, must have been grown in Bangalore.

The Judges may withhold any prize until proof of these conditions be produced. Contractors bringing up fruit and vegetables for competition in their own name are disqualified.

8. Exhibitors will not be permitted to remove their exhibits until the Show is closed, and gardeners and others found offering articles for sale before 6-30 P.M. on the day of the Show shall be summarily ejected.

J. CAMERON, *Supt., Govt. Botanical Gardens.*